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MEAGHER REPUBLICAN GRENADIERS.

Annual Ball in the Hudson House, Jersey City.

SPEECH OF JOHN MITCHEL.

The Annual Ball of the Meagher Republican Grenadiers took place last night in the Hudson House, Jersey City, under circumstances which lent to the occasion a more than ordinary interest. The recent denunciations of the Company by the Catholic Pastor of Jersey City, and the consequent feeling of opposition and independence evoked by the act, attracted an attendance probably larger than would otherwise have been found.

The General in command of the Hudson Brigade, (to which the Grenadier Guards belong,) accompanied by his staff, and most of the superior officers, were present during the evening. The proceedings passed off with manifest pleasure to all parties, and with marked *éclat*. The ball room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and presented a coup d'œil of unusual brilliancy. At an early period of the evening the officers of the Hudson Brigade and the members of the press were entertained by the Captain and officers of the company at a very elegant repast. Gen. WRIGHT occupied the head of the table, supported on either hand by Major COLGATE and Lieut. SANDERSON. Elsewhere throughout the apartment we observed Major GREGORY and Sergt. Major BAKER, of the Brigade, together with Captain FARRELL of the Montgomery Guards, Captain BUTLER of the Irish Rifles, New-York, and Lieut. MAHERY of the Meagher Republican Grenadiers. The General proposed the health of the Grenadiers, Captain HOFFER, in terms of unqualified praise and eulogy.

Capt. HOFFER replied, expressing his own and the Company's acknowledgments, and affirming their recognition of no other authority as a military company, than that of the Commander and superior officers of the Hudson Brigade, and the authorities of the State.

Lieut. SOMERS submitted the substance of the *ex cathedra* denunciations of the Company on the previous Sunday. The Reverend gentleman, (the Curate,) said Mr. SOMERS, asserted that he had attended a number of Irish females on Randall's Island and Blackwell's Island, who were affected with a certain disease, the origin of which they attributed to their habit of frequenting balls. He (the preacher) asserted that no woman would go to a ball but for the gratification of an animal passion, and to be prostituted; that no young men went to balls but for the purpose of seducing the young girls who frequented them; that MITCHEL, MEAGHER, and the person called Colonel DOHENY were Irish Radicals, Free-masons, Carbonari, &c., their object being to persecute the Church; that MITCHEL and the *Citizen* were the greatest enemies our Holy Father, the Pope, had; that Irish military organizations in this country were illegal, their object being to create a rebellion in Ireland, and implicate this country in a war with England; that a Young Irelander could not be a christian, and was consequently excommunicated from the Church, and could not receive the Sacrament; and lastly, that no power but that of the Church over could or ever would liberate Ireland.

One gentleman remarked that if Ireland waited till she was liberated by the Church, it would give geologists considerable difficulty to discover her whereabouts. During the entertainment, Mr. MITCHEL, accompanied by Col. DOHENY and Messrs. SAVAGE, MAHONY, WALSH, and others, arrived, and on being introduced to the company, was received with enthusiastic cheering. Brigadier-General WRIGHT welcomed them, in a brief address, to which Mr. MITCHEL as briefly responded.

In the meantime the dance was being kept up with much vivacity in the neighboring apartment. The assemblage had now grown so numerous as to occupy every available space, and, in point of brilliance and beauty, surpassed the most sanguine anticipations even of the promoters of the *fête*.

About 12½ o'clock the dancing was temporarily suspended, and the company withdrew to the supper room.

The toasts in the annexed list were presented in succession.

1. The universal rights of man without distinction the world over.
2. Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality every where.
3. The integrity and permanence of the Union of the States in the plenitude of their liberty and particular independence. May the principles of the Constitution be immortal and universal.
4. The administrators and servants of the Republic who are faithful to its principles at home and abroad.
5. John Mitchel and Michael Doheny and their comrades, still true to their hopes and purpose of 1848.
6. Civil and religious liberty all over the globe.
7. The downfall of all tyranny, civil and ecclesiastical.
8. The Press, the truest guardian of Liberty.
9. Governor WRIGHT and our other guests.
10. The memory of THOMAS DAVIS.
11. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN and his brother "Steve," lately disenthralled from the grave of a British Penal Colony.
12. THOMAS F. MEAGHER.
13. The citizen soldiers of the Republic.
14. Woman in her true sphere—a ministering angel.

JOHN MITCHEL'S SPEECH.

After the reading of the fifth toast, Mr. MITCHEL rose amid enthusiastic cheering, the whole company rising *en masse*, and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE MEAGHER GRENADIER GUARDS: I have first to thank the company for myself—and in the unavoidable absence of my friend Mr. MEAGHER, permit me also to offer thanks on his part, for the honor you have done us in inviting us to share your festivities this evening. It is the first military ball I have ever attended in New-York; but if a somewhat retiring disposition and the pressure of business have hitherto kept me from the social meetings of the Irish militia companies, I assure you it is not because I am ashamed to look my countrymen in the face, or my countrywomen either. Yet when you sent us your invitation, you probably did it under a mistake—you were surely not aware that those whom you do distinguished lay in a state of mortal sin. In truth, we were unaware of it ourselves until we learned that a reverend clergyman had denounced us from the altar of the Catholic Church of this City, on Sunday last, and had deemed it his duty earnestly to warn his flock against association with us. After all, we have spent, I trust, a harmless evening, as I am sure it has been an agreeable one. And pray, why should we not meet and participate in social pleasures? What incompatibility exists between us? Is there fixed between you and me any gulf deeper than the North River? If you are Irishmen, so are we. If the sweet and bitter memories of our beloved native land haunt you here in your exile, and cast a pensive shadow over your gayest moods, be assured, those memories have not been pondered in us by weary years of penal horror, endured for that country's dear sake—perhaps endured in vain. If you be republicans, as the land of your adoption indicates, and the title of your corps proudly proclaims, are not we republicans? For my own part, Father KELLY, you are welcome to call me a republican—even a Red Republican. And now, gentlemen of the Republican Grenadier Guards, what can I say? This is not a debating society, nor a Hard-Shell Convention, but a Ball; and I am sensible of the incongruity, nay, the bad taste, of addressing a festive company on such grave topics as these. Instead of the dancing and *revel proper to the occasion*, are we to have high discourse of Church and State!—instead of flirtation, are we to be occupied with civil and religious Liberty! Yet bear with me. The occasion is somewhat peculiar. I came here not only because I was bidden, but also because I was *forbidden*. I came *purposely* to meet and to brave the thunders of the Ivory Vatican. You came to hear how I was to be received as an alien, and an enemy by those who were once my friends and comrades—to see whether Irish girls would shudder at my approach, and turn away their eyes as if I were not a Red Republican, but a Red Indian, a Comanche, an Apache, a cannibal with the brand of Cain upon my brow. Yes! I have come to take my stand here amongst you, even as some of us, gentlemen, would have stood side by side in '98, if fortune had blessed us with a chance of meeting our enemies in battle, and as some of us may yet stand side by side upon Irish ground, if Heaven be kind to us, and the blessed CROSS does its duty. Are we to be severed because there is a Pope at Rome? Think what would have become of the great American Revolution, that grandest of all human transactions—think what kind of shows the American colonists would have had to rive the motives from the ancient dominion of their enemies—their enemies, our enemies, the enemies of the human race—(the Catholics of Maryland in those days had denounced Thomas Jefferson because he was an infidel and Red Republican (as he was), and had refused to follow Washington, because he loved not the Pope of Rome!

Once upon a time, even in '98, the clergy of the Catholic Church could endure the thought of a Republic—what has so changed the face of affairs since then? Now, it appears the very word is a horror to them. You, you, gentlemen, are the Meagher Republican Grenadiers: you have invited to your entertainment the republican gentleman whose name you announce. You have invited me, the ultra-republican Editor of the *Citizen*; and Father KELLY, the consecrated of St. Peter's, far at the rumor of MEAGHER, Father KELLY turns up his eyes with horror; when he hears of the *Citizen*, he crosses himself on the forehead; but at the formidable syllable "Republican," he says *pater* and *ave*, and beats his breast.

Why, why is this? Has Mr. MEAGHER, or have I, ever printed, written or spoken one word against any article of doctrine, or any point of discipline of the Catholic Church, or of any other church? No; but there is a Pope at Rome; and that Pope is a despotic temporal prince; and he is now in firm league with the other despotic princes, heretics, schismatics, and infidels, to maintain the great principle of kingship against the inevitable Democracy of Western Europe. Not content with the spiritual keys (which no man seeks to take from him), he must needs have the keys of the Inquisition dungeons (which will assuredly in one day yet not distant, fume him out of them) to sit on the Rock of Peter, he must also hold, as collateral security, the Mole of Hadrian!

Now, when the champions of St. Peter's dominions are an enemy of the Pope, would it not be fair that he should specify which Pope he means? The King of Rome is not head of the Catholic Church, as the Queen of England is *ex officio* head of her Church; in England they could not dethrone their Queen without casting the head off their Church; but in Rome, fortunately for the liberties and perhaps also for the religion of mankind, there are two distinct characters; and the Pope might cease to be a sovereign to-morrow, yet be as good a Pope as ever. The Pope wears a mitre, and he also wears a crown; but Queen VICTORIA crowns it her mitre, and her mitre is her crown. When the clergyman calls the Sultan a formidable enemy to the Pope, he ought to say whether he means the Bishop or the Prince; if he means the latter, then I admit the correctness of his statement, and they fear he flatters me too much—if the former, then he is mistaken. The Sultan is neither enemy nor friend to the Bishop, and troubles himself about him not at all.

Will the priest, therefore, have the goodness to discriminate between these two Popes; and if he finds me to be an enemy only to the one, take off his heavy malediction?

After all, this is an absurd affair. I cannot help surmising that if the Bishops had not gone off to Rome, this zealous priest would not have broken out in such a fashion. Archbishop Philo-Veritas, now, is a prudent prelate, and though he loves me not, does not make open war upon me: with all his spiritual arms Bishop Philo knows well that even as persecution is the seed of the Church, so after-denunciations might fructify to the *Citizen*. This is a very free country: it is a stiff-necked generation. Bishops might, if they liked, make out an Index of prohibited writings, such as Rome has the happiness to enjoy for her subjects; but the well-willed people would read those prohibited writings nevertheless: the very newsboys would cry them openly in the streets; and what is worse, the District Attorney of New-Jersey would not prosecute for the offence, like the Dominican "Promoter" of the Holy Office.

Still the Bishops and Priests have this resource—they can denounce obstinate Republican men, and frightest weak women. Shall it indeed be said, that among all the liberties of this great Republic, not the least dear to them is the liberty of cursing! Shall it be said the Church has become an American citizen,

"——And her profit on't
Is, she knows how to curse?"

Be it so! I would not have them restrained. Maledictions break no bones; and their intolerance can do no harm here, thank God! I could not endure the thought of laws that would silence them, or of mobs that would tar and feather them; and that much-denounced and thrice-cursed *Citizen*, while it lives, will, in all good faith, and with all its might, assert and defend the rights and liberties of these priests and their flocks, as well as all other men's rights and liberties. For my ideal of a true Republic falls no whit short of BERANGER'S—

Qu'un prince aille mourir à la messe,
Ainsi le veut la Liberté.

Yes; and as strong is my Republicanism, that it does not confine itself to merely accepting the free institutions of the United States. I pray for an Irish Republic—I long to see the great French Republic fling off its tyrant ruler, and resume its onward move in the van of mankind: I hope to see the Italian and Spanish Republics erect itself on the ruins of VICTORIA'S throne—and none will be more forward than I to hail the hearty resurrection of that illustrious Republic of the Seven Hills of Rome, now lying, overwhelmed, indeed, but not dead, under the Pope's lock and key in the dungeons of St. Angelo. If in all this there be crime or impiety, *Confiteor—Mea Culpa!* Ah, I would indeed go to confession to-morrow morning, if I could but win over the Catholic Church and clergy to so much Republicanism as this. Never, in the heat of discussion, or the irritation provoked by gratuitous attacks, I have wounded any one's sincere religious feeling, I would gladly submit to heavy penance for the offence, if so I could enlist the Catholic Clergy in the grand enterprise which Western Europe is about to make against the tyrants of the East. Never will I cease to proclaim my full conviction that the Church designs for us nothing but good, whether the Church designs for us anything else or not.

I conclude with a sentiment in three words, three words of power, words that shall yet once more make the knees of tyrants smite together—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!

Mr. MITCHEL'S speech was received with much enthusiasm, and at its close, owing to the lateness of the hour, our reporter was obliged to leave the room in order to prepare his report in time for this morning's edition.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE CENTENNIAL.

Address of Rev. Wm. A. Williams, D. D.—Meeting of the Alumni—Anniversary Dinner, &c.

Columbia College having completed its Centennial, celebrated its Anniversary yesterday. An Oration was delivered before the Alumni by Rev. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D.D. A Dinner was given at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and the usual meeting of the Alumni took place at the College buildings.

About two hundred persons, consisting of Alumni of the College, citizens and ladies, assembled at six o'clock in the lecture room of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place, to listen to the Address to be delivered by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS.

The exercises were opened by a prayer by Rev Dr. ANTHON, who was followed by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, who proceeded to read the address.

After adverting to the character of the occasion on which they had assembled, the reverend speaker stated that since the granting of the charter to those time honored institutions, which they were proud to acknowledge as their *Alma Mater*, changes real and variable had passed over our own and other lands. It was difficult to throw ourselves back into the middle of the eighteenth century. The aims of the inst tution had been from the first most high. The words engraven on the corner-stone of the old building, announced that those aims were "the honor of God Most High and the advancement of the Church and Commonwealth." The American people, like the English, were eminently a practical race. They judge of everything through the practical results. The history of our parent institution would well endure that test, and the practical element as presented in the past, and as likely to be cared for in the future annals of the College, was the theme around which he should group his reminiscences.

The era of the birth of our *Alma Mater*, continued the speaker, was one in which even the most active and wise spirit of the time was little aware of the issues which a wiser prudence was fast drifting upon us. Two centuries previously, in 1554, PHILIP of Spain became the husband of MARY of England, and the event, whilst it seemed to promise to the old faith a time of quiet, presaged utter despair to the hopes of Protestantism in Great Britain, by its uniting that country to the interests of Rome. Yet in that year was developed among the English Protestant refugees, assembled in Frankfort in Germany, the first manifestations of *Protestantism*; and soon it came to be seen that persecution had only had the effect to endear Protestantism *the more to the nation. It was not many years* before the great Spanish Armada was wrecked, and ELIZABETH had established Protestantism upon a free basis in England.

A similar crisis existed in the affairs of England just one hundred years later. It found the protector of the Commonwealth—her best and wisest patriot—overthrown; and the new rulers seemed likely to be one whom liberty might fear, and the efforts *and sacrifices of HAMPDEN, PYM, SELDEN*, HUTCHINSON and MILTON, be lost. Yet the revo*lution of 1688 wrought beneficent changes for the* liberties of England.

In 1704, the *natal year of our institution*, the condition of affairs had some resemblance to the condition in 1554 and 1654. In the Sixteenth Century the omen seemed most adverse for religion. In the Seventeenth Century the auguries were dark and sad for the future of freedom. Still more might one, surveying the aspect of Europe in the Eighteenth Century, fear for both religion and liberty, menaced as they were by the growth of overshadowing despotism and by the blight of skepticism. Our country being a dependency of the British Crown, a zealous patriot was hope of the county liberties. The House of Hanover, in the person of GEORGE II., seemed scarcely seated, with the prejudices of a narrow German elector, on the throne of England. VOLTAIRE was in the zenith of his fame, BOLINGBROKE had not long died, and in 1764 were printed and published his infidel works. Both Christianity and infidelity found a great apologist in HUME, the first volume of whose work appeared that year. In Colonial matters it had become the policy to curb the spirit of freedom. The revolution followed.

It is said that under JAMES II. it was attempted to plant a Jesuitical College in this City, but as only a few students entered, the enterprise soon failed. That learned and corrupt body of men were unable to accomplish anything in New-York. The present institution is thought to have been suggested and shaped by the influence and advice of BERKELEY, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne. He proposed to establish in Bermuda a Missionary College for the benefit of the Indians. Although opposed, he made the effort. But he became convinced of the necessity of changing his plan on visiting our shores. He became the intimate friend of JOHNSON, afterwards the first President of this institution, and was a frequent correspondent after his return to Europe. In a letter of BERKELEY'S, referring to the proposed establishment of this college, he said, "Let the Greek and Latin Classics be well taught. Be this the first care as to learning; but the principal care must be a good life and morals."

In the mother country, at this time, one of the greatest classical scholars, RICHARD BENTLEY, had been fourteen years dead. DODDRIDGE had passed away, WHITFIELD and WESLEY labored with incredible perseverance,—preaching the Gospel to the poor. The prominent names in English literature were JOHNSON and WINKELMAN. In this year CHESTERFIELD, after having long neglected Dr. JOHNSON, commended the forthcoming dictionary of Dr. Johnson to the world, but JOHNSON announced that he "rejected the services of such patronage." Four years before, GRAY had written his elegy. Among the English statesmen was the towering figure of the elder WM. PITT, afterwards Lord CHATHAM. BURKE, a young lawyer, was little known. SHERIDAN, GRATTAN, CURRAN, CHARLES JAMES FOX and JEREMY BENTHAM were all boys, not yet out of their teens, and little aware of the influence they were to yield afterwards. PRIESTLEY, afterwards of great service in chemistry, was this year about to enter the Ministry. COWPER had been spending some years with young THURLOW, afterwards Lord Chancellor; spending their time "giggling and making giggle instead of studying the law," little dreaming that he was soon to become one of the greatest of English poets, and probably her greatest letter-writer. JAMES WATT, who was to accomplish such wonders in making use of steam as a motive power, was then eighteen years old, and an apprentice to a mathematical instrument maker of London. COOK, who was destined to make his great discoveries, was as yet only the captain of a collier. GIBBON, a recent convert to Popery, was writing to his indignant father the arguments of his conversion; he little dreamed that this was to be followed by his perversion to skepticism. GOLDSMITH, genial and improvident, was in the University at Leyden, resolving upon his tour through Europe with his flute.

In our own country there was restlessness. Those in power were ignorant and careless of the Colonies. The Duke of NEWCASTLE is said in his letters to have often spoken of the "Island of New-England." There was a disposition to make the Colonies subservient to the manufacturing interests of Great Britain. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* suggested the danger to England of having towns grow up along the banks of the Ohio, and proposed to fortify the passes of the Alleghanies, stating that it was impolitic for England to secure any more land in America than she then possessed, as she had already more than could be peopled in 500 years. One City had then 15,000 inhabitants. The Hollanders had furnished the primitive granite. In New-Rochelle, Staten Island, and in Ulster County, were large neighborhoods of people of Huguenot descent. Others again were sprung from German refugees of the Palatinate; intermingled with these were Englishmen. The historian CLARENDON and the historian BURNET had each sent a son to fill the chair of the Colonial Government. The Six Nations were then holding with us their hunting grounds. JONATHAN EDWARDS was then engaged in the missionary work among the Indians, and in that year he issued his great work, *The Freedom of the Will*, which established Edwards as second to rank him with LOCKE. DAVID BRAINARD had consecrated himself to the missionary toil. The Jesuits had late yielded among the Colonists with a pious zeal, under the patronage of JAMES II., who instructed DONGAN to favor them in their efforts, although they were Frenchmen. DONGAN, though himself a Catholic, did not do this, and he was wise in his action, as it is stated that the Jesuitical teachers instructed the Indians that the Virgin Mary was born in Paris, and that the Saviour was crucified in London. WASHINGTON, now twenty-two years of age, had commenced his military career in resisting the aggressions of the French. France, then the chief dread of our country, soon became, in the Revolution, our chief ally. The College was established amid apprehensions and conflicts excited by fears that it would be used, under the guidance of the Church of England, to support the arbitrary power of Great Britain. It was soon seen, however, that these fears were groundless.

JOHN JAY, the framer of the first republican Constitution of our State, the first Chief Justice of the United States—JOHN JAY, the patriot and Christian—was one of the practical gifts of this college to the revolution. He showed himself, by his inflexible integrity, to be the ARISTIDES of the Revolution. That Revolution took from the shades of this College ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JAMES MILNER, ROBERT W. LIVINGSTON, EDWARD BENSON, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and HENRY ROTGERS, who were among the early graduates of this institution.

After the restitution of the college in 1784, under the new name, DR WITT CLINTON was the first student whose name was entered in the list. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, another Governor, and also Vice-President of the United States, was in the same class. His most enduring monument was the part he took in establishing the Common School system. JOHN STEVENS, of Hoboken, was among the graduates, and he, with ROBERT W. LIVINGSTON, also a graduate, were the friends and patrons of ROBERT FULTON.

Coming to later times, in the profession of the law, it excites our gratitude that among her sons set apart for this service, so many have been found who among the entanglements of their profession have kept their career unsullied. Thrice blest is that community, and thrice armed whose advocates are resolved never to forget their own dignities amid their encounters with their foes, and who hold the law to be the refuge of innocence and the terror of crime. It is refreshing to remember the honored son of an honored father, who stood among the highest as an equity lawyer, and who among his professional engagements preserved a love of literature—PETER AUGUSTUS JAY. Though not an alumnus of this College, yet JAMES KENT for years occupied a professor's chair within its walls, and KENT'S Commentaries were written and used first before the law class in this College. Of medical men we can speak of BARD, HOSACK, MITCHELL, and POST.

To the Christian Ministry many graduates of this institution have consecrated their lives. None wielded among them so wide an influence as JOHN M. MASON. I could name also, PHILLIP MILLEDOLER, ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, GREGORY D. BUDELL, CORNELIUS R. DUYCKINCK, and HUGH SMITH.

The institution has lent its influence to others than those who have finished their education within its walls. JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke, the apt scholar, the brilliant critic, though perhaps unsafe leader, was a transient occupant of the College Hall. JOHN L. STEPHENS, genial, self-possessed, acute and active, was also for a time in the institution. He never gave to his College studies great attention, but his practical powers seemed ever to prosper him. His travels in Central America, and in *the East, are known, as is his last great enterprise* of establishing a railroad communication across the Isthmus of Panama.

The reverend speaker concluded his address by a reference to the situation of the institution, it being in the great metropolis of the country. The great usefulness of the institution was but an index of the future, and he thought that in time it must be the equal of the University of Paris in the fifteenth century, and that of Berlin in the nineteenth century. He alluded to the different systems of education, *believing that there could be a plethora of* education which would smash and destroy the force *and originality of character. This was un-Amer*ican.

The address at its conclusion was loudly applauded.

The services were closed with a benediction.

Meeting of the Alumni.

The Alumni met in the afternoon at the College buildings. About thirty gentlemen were present.

Judge JOHN L. MASON, President of the Alumni, took the chair. Rev. A. S. LINCOLN, the Secretary, read the minutes of the former meeting, which were approved.

The election of officers was then commenced, and both the President and Secretary declined to be renominated for their respective offices.

The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected by ballot:

President—ROBT. KELLY.
Vice-President—OLIVER E. STRAZA.
Treasurer—J. F. D. POTTER.
Secretary—JOHN M. MASON.

The President elect took the Chair, and expressed his hope that the organization they were endeavoring to effect would be cherished, and that this association of the Alumni would become a very vital one. A great deal could be done, he had no doubt, not only for the advantage of Columbia College, but for the general extension of education in this City, by an organization of this kind, comprising in its members a concentration of intellectual power for the business of the Alumni not ordinarily available.

The following Standing Committees were then appointed:

On Amendments to Charter—Geo. J. Cornell, Hon. Alex. John McKeon, J. L. Mason, J. V. Fowler.
Arrangements for Centennial—Alex. L. Brown, Geo. J. Cornell, Robt. LeRoy, W. B. Boyd, J. W. Roosevelt.
Examination of Students—Benjamin Aycrigg, N. F. Moore, Jas. Renwick, W. C. Roome, Alex. L. Lockard, Ab. J. Hewlett, Geo. C. Anthon, Wm. B. Whitehead, John Masten, E. T. Anthony, George W. Dana, William E. Cooper.

The ex-treasurer made a report, which showed a deficiency of $43 25, in the funds of the Alumni.

At the suggestion of the President a subscription was taken up.

Rev. A. S. LINCOLN trusted that the duty of attending the commencement of the graduates would not be left entirely to the Committee, but that it would be shared by the Alumni generally.

The Dinner.

The Alumni sat down to dinner at the St. Nicholas, a few minutes after 6 o'clock. Seventy gentlemen were present. The festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

CITY POLITICS.

City Nominations for Congress, Assembly, and City and County Offices.

The following is a list, as nearly complete as it can now be made, of the City nominations for Congress, Assembly, and City and County offices. There are split tickets in *two* Congressional Districts and *four* Assembly Districts; and *four* candidates are up for the Mayoralty, running on no less than eight tickets. There are also eight tickets in the field for Recorder, District Attorney and Surrogate, seven for City Judge, and nine for Register. Several conventions, however, having united upon the same candidate, the number of names before the people for each office is reduced to somewhat more reasonable dimensions.

[An asterisk (*) denotes renomination; † Fusion (Hard and Soft;) ‡ Split.]

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.
1.	G. R. Fuller.	C. DeW. Clinton.	Wm. M. Miner.
2.	H. L. Benedict,	Mike Walsh.*	John Kelly.
3.	T. R. Whitney.	Ph. Hamilton.	Abra. J. Berry.
4.	C. H. Marshall.	John Wheeler.*	J. McL. Murray.
5.	T. Thos. Childs.	Wm. D. Kennedy.†	Wm. D. Kennedy.†
6.	Alex. Wakeman.	James L. Curtis.	Edward B. Fellows.

Practical Democrats—III. G. R. Fuller; IV. Sanford L. Macomber; V. S. A. Bailey; VI. John Wheeler; VII. Wm. H. Wallace; VIII. Joseph W. Savage.
Independent—III. Wm. Grannis; IV. John W. Bryce; VIII. John M. Reed.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.
1.	W. L. Yerdon.	David O'Keefe.†	David O'Keefe.†
2.	H. H. Coleman.	M. Quackenbos.	M. Quackenbos.
3.	Geo. A. Schaffer.	James Hayes.†	James Hayes.†
4.	Thos. F. Smith.	P. H. Maguire.	C. J. Daughaday.‡
5.	A. F. Bradbury.	Jos. J. Kelly.	John D. Dixon.‡
6.	Jos. R. Pryor.	Jas. S. Aldcroft.	Wm. R. Aldcroft.†
7.	Sam. Stewart.	Lewis T. Ulmer.	A. Van Antwerp.
8.	The Superannt.		G. H. Richards.
9.	J. J. Jimerson.	J. H. Hendrickx.	Joseph F. Morris.
10.	Jas. L. Bowne.	Mary Rowe.	Rich. Congrist.
11.	C. E. Howard.	P. S. O'Keefe.†	P. B. O'Keefe.†
12.	H. V. Slater.	Nich. W. Mooney.	W. C. McLaughlin.
13.	John Law.	John Cassidy.	Charles Henry.
14.	J. F. Cumming.	Thos. Mowers.	Hugh Mooney.
15.	A. G. Williams.	Chas. H. Whelan.†	Chas. H. Whelan.†
16.	Wm. H. Adams.	Isaac B. Varian.	Daniel C. Pants.
17.	Jas. Sharp.		

Temperance—VII. C. C. Leigh; X. John M. Reed; XI. Martin P. Farrell.

Practical Democrats—I., Michael Ryan; II., R. R. Coleman; III., James Kelly; IV., Wm. Arrowsmith; V., Andrew Gallagher; VI., Daniel Ullmann; VII., Samuel Bennett; VIII., J. W. Bryce; IX., T. W. Glover; X., John M. Reed; XI., J. R. Howard; XII., Charles A. Abell; XIII., C. J. Cambreling; XIV., Ira B. Davis; XV., W. V. Burr; XVI., Alex. Ming.

MAYOR.

[Eight tickets—*four* candidates.]

Whig—John J. Herrick.
Reform, Temperance, Hard and Practical Democrat—Wilson G. Hunt.
Soft and Fusion—Fernando Wood.†
Temperance and Know-Nothing—James W. Barker.

RECORDER.

[Eight tickets—*three* candidates.]

Whig, Know-Nothing, Practical Democrat and Independent Temperance—John H. White.
Reform and Temperance—W. R. Tillou.*
Hard and Soft—James M. Smith, Jr.†

CITY JUDGE.

[Seven tickets—*five* candidates.]

Whig, Know-Nothing and Independent Temperance—Sidney H. Stuart.
Reform—Wolcome R. Beebe.*
Hard—Wm. H. Leonard.
Soft—Ambrose L. Jordan.
Practical Democrat—R. A. Stansbury.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

[Eight tickets—*three* candidates.]

Whig, Reform, Practical Democrat and Independent Temperance—A. Oakey Hall.
Hard—Isaac L. Phillips.
Soft, Know Nothing and Temperance—Chauncey Schaffer.

SURROGATE.

[Eight tickets—*five* candidates.]

Whig, Reform, Temperance and Independent Temperance—Alex. W. Bradford.*
Hard—John R. Brady.
Soft—Richard Busteed.
Practical Democrat—Benj. Price.
Know Nothing—A. McIntyre.

REGISTER.

[Nine tickets—*five* candidates.]

Whig, Know-Nothing and Practical Democrat—John J. Doshe.
Reform—George Ireland, Jr.
Hard—J. Sherman Brownell.
Soft, Temperance and Independent Temperance—Henry D. Johnson.
Independent—Gilbert S. Nixon.

COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS.

[Nine tickets—*five* candidates.]

Whig—Christian W. Schaffer.
Reform—Sylvanus Godney.
Hard—George G. Currier.*
Soft—Matthias Goodrich.
Know Nothing, Temperance, Independent Temperance, and Independent—Joseph E. Ebling.

GOVERNOR OF ALMSHOUSE.

[Eight tickets—*four* candidates.]

Whig, Temperance and Independent Temperance—Dr. James R. Wood.
Practical Democrat—C. Godfrey Gunther.
Soft and Reform—Daniel F. Tiemann.
Know-Nothing—Joseph E. Taylor.

ALDERMEN.

[Odd Wards only elect.)

Wards.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.
1	E. S. Collins.	Josiah Brown.†	Josiah W. Brown.‡
	Jas. Jamison.‡	Nich. Dimond.‡	
	E. E. Power.		
3	John W. Gay.‡		
	A. C. Gerrit.‡		
5	A. M. Rininger.	H. R. Hoffmire.†	H. R. Hoffmire.†
7	Chas. Fox.	W. M. Tweed.†	W. M. Tweed.†
9	W. H. Abertson.	W. S. Bridey.†	W. S. Bridey.†
	G. W. Raymond.	Jos. R. Stoers.	{ John Phillips. Jos. R. Stoers.‡
11	C. C. Harrison.‡	John Tilly.	{ John Tilly. D. D. Smith.‡
13	Jno. E. Wright.		John H. Briggs.
	C. Barker.	Benj. H. Field.†	Benj. H. Field.†
15	Ex. Ald. Oliver.		
17	C. C. Ely.*	Jos. B. Bissel.	Jos. B. Bissel.†
	S. F. Pinckney.	Thos. Reilly.†	{ Thos. Reilly.† Aaron Herrick.*
19	W. J. Jennings.	A. Herrick.*†	John H. Riker.
21	Geo. Owens.	G. W. Varian.	Thomas Reilly.
	H. R. Conklin.‡		

Wards.	Reform.	Prac. Dem.	Independent.
		Hard.	Soft.
2	Orlon Bland.*	E. F. Moore.	J. A. Heavrit.
4	E. M. Brown.	C. E. Kenyon.	Jas. Kennedy.
6	W. D. Murphy.	J. S. Whitney.	
8	P. F. Voorhis.*	J. A. Cregier.	
10		D. A. Tennerson.	
12	Jas. B. Symmes.	Wm. H. Forbes.†	Wm. H. Schmidt
14	Wm. Chauncey.*	R. Sinclair.	Jas. D. Oliver.
16	W. C. Ely.*	R. Brakeman.	
18	M. Morris.	C. G. Sherman.	
20		W. M. Campbell.	

COUNCILMEN.

[Whole Board to be elected.]

Dist.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.
1	{ E. B. Caldwell. P. F. Tompkins.	Thos. Stewart.	Michael Doran.
2	{ C. Chiles. Wm. H. Beam?	John J. Tait.	Wm. H. Beam.
3	{ W. V. Beam, Jr. Wm. Parkin.	P. Donahoe. Mark Healy.	
4	{ Jas. Brenan. Jos. Bowne.	Jas. Brenan. And Others.	
5	{ J. M. Bennett. G. A. Forney.	J. H. Hollister.	Chas. Gannon.*†
6	{ J. J. Boggs. W. A. Fiscellius.‡	(Chas. Cashier.) P. M. Schmidt.*†	John Creighton. P. M. Schmidt.†
7	{ John Law.	John Cassidy.	Charles Henry.
8	{ A. Fiscellius.‡	H. C. Dunkle.*†	H. C. Dunkle.†

Temperance—8, E. T. Trull; 14, W. Mooney; 20, P. McGowan; 21, P. Mackinson; 45, S. M. Busted.

Governor of the Alms House.

The nomination of Dr. JAMES R. WOOD for Governor of the Alms House, on the Whig ticket, gives general satisfaction. Taking into consideration the number of sick persons who are continually received under the care of the Governors, to be placed in the Institutions under their superintendence, it is very desirable that these admissions should be under the charge of an experienced physician. Dr. WOOD, for a number of years, has been one of the Surgeons of the Alms House, and will be doubly useful as one of the Governors.

The Whig Joint Executive Committee.

The Whig Joint Executive Committee was in session at the Broadway House last evening. There was a full attendance, and the proceedings were very spirited. The distribution of the State ticket in the several Wards of the City was acted upon, and after disposing of numerous business matters, the Committee adjourned until Friday evening next.

Fourth Congressional District.

The Softs of the Fourth Congressional District held a meeting at the Shakespeare, last evening, to ratify the nomination of Alderman JOHN KELLY, for Congress. The nominee made a speech of half an hour's duration, and was followed by Judge MCCARTHY and others. A torchlight procession closed the proceedings.

Illness of Mr. Brownell.

We learn that J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, Esq., the Hard-Shell candidate for Register, has been lying very ill, during the past week, at his house, but is now rapidly recovering.

☞ Mr. JOHN LONG, a hard-working Whig, has been nominated in the Eleventh District (Sixth Ward) for the office of Councilman, and has fair prospects of being elected.

New-York State Whig Assembly Nominations.

Hudson.—On the 25th the Whigs of the several towns of the First Assembly District met and nominated DAVID RHODA, of Copake. The Second District Whigs have nominated EZEKIA W. BUSHNELL, of Hillsdale.

Oneida.—Assembly, 2d Dist., LEVI BLAKESLEE.
Columbia.—Assembly, 1st Dist., DAVID RHODA.
Albany.—Assembly, 1st Dist., HIRAM ADKINS.
Rensselaer—Assembly, 1st Dist., NORMAN SEBASTON.

ORANGE COUNTY.—The Whigs of Orange County have nominated for Congress Mr. A. S. MURRAY, President of the Bank of Orange County. Mr. MURRAY is a brother of Hon. WM. MURRAY, former member. He is a substantial citizen and a sound Whig, and will make an active and efficient member of the House. The Whigs of the County will give him a handsome vote.

Parental Schoolmasters.

As an exemplification of the power which a patient and affectionate teacher has over the youthful mind, nothing can be more instructive than the BATEMAN children. They were, of course, naturally *clever*, and possessed an aptitude for acting. This is obvious in the greater spirit and abandon with which they play those characters most natural to them; such as the "Young Couple," and the "Spoiled Child," in which they always give the highest delight to their audience, not as prodigies, but as themselves—simple, happy, careless children. But in Shakspeare characters, such as *Shylock* and *Hamlet*, which they cannot be supposed to at all adequately comprehend, and yet in which they actually rival many assuming tragedians of mature experience of mankind, it is clearly *art* we admire, and must be the result of laborious study. And this, a stranger cannot help thinking, must have been at the expense of an unnatural maturity—always painful, and almost always followed by fatally pernicious consequences. Such, however, a friend who has had an opportunity of an intimate acquaintance with them, assures us is not the case; off the stage they are fully as artless, frolicsome and child-like as any children of their age. They are, perhaps, a little behindhand with their Geography and "Cipkering," but are as fond of toys, sugar-plums, and of people who like them and can play with them, as Eliza and Sarah Smith, who stand alternately the honors of the "head of the class," at the west school. Their parents have always been their teachers

FRANCE.

The Military Funeral of Admiral St. Arnaud.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

War—Personal matters, Gossip, &c.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.

Boom! Ding! Boom! Cannon at the Bastille and cannon at the Invalides! Minute guns in the house and three drums upon the arc! They are mourning the loss of the camp of Avise and the conqueror of the Alma in the house of mourning. The bells of the Invalides are tolling for the departed hero, and the cannon is the deeper sonable to the alarms of cavalry or the attractions of grand parades. But the more solemn et sad sons of the Bastille and the Invalides are the only ones that are appointed to the funeral obsequies of the hero. Every regiment of the army is represented in the procession of the funeral car, and the route of the procession lies through the very scene of the passion of the people. The people seemed to be alive to the solemnity of the occasion. The streets were crowded by the populace, and the windows were filled with spectators. A soldier accustomed to plunge into his element, the ocean, in a gale of wind, and to ride the breaker of battle, is carried merely, and was followed by the Marshal's Cuirassiers stood. Figure forth the Marshal a Cuirassier on horseback, with his head bowed down, and his eye to the ground in the direction of the hearse, and you will have a picture of the procession. The Emperor kept himself generally in the background, and the Empress followed in the carriage of state. The cannon at the Bastille and the Invalides announced the departure of the procession from the Tuileries, and the cannon announced the arrival at the church of the Madeleine. The funeral oration was pronounced by the Archbishop of Paris, and the body was then conveyed to the railroad depot, and thence to Marseilles, where it will be embarked for the Crimea. The Emperor and Empress, the Ministers of State, the Marshals of France, the Generals of Division, the Generals of Brigade, the Admirals, the Vice-Admirals, the Rear-Admirals, the Colonels of the army and navy, the Prefect of the Seine, the Municipal Council, the Mayors of the twelve Arrondissements of Paris, the Municipal Guard, the Line, the Artillery, the Engineers, the Cuirassiers, the Dragoons, the Lancers, the Hussars, the Chasseurs de Vincennes, the Chasseurs de Orleans, the Chasseurs de Africa, the Zouaves, the Turcos, the Sappers and Miners, the Marine Infantry, the Marine Artillery, the Marine Cavalry, the Marine Gendarmerie, the Gendarmerie of Paris, the Municipal Guard of Paris, the Municipal Guard of the Seine, the Municipal Guard of Versailles, the Municipal Guard of St. Germain, the Municipal Guard of Fontainebleau, the Municipal Guard of St. Cloud, the Municipal Guard of Meudon, the Municipal Guard of Sevres, the Municipal Guard of Rambouillet, the Municipal Guard of Vincennes, the Municipal Guard of St. Denis, the Municipal Guard of St. Germain, the Municipal Guard of Versailles, the Municipal Guard of Corbeil, the Municipal Guard of Etampes, the Municipal Guard of Melun, the Municipal Guard of Provins, the Municipal Guard of Meaux, the Municipal Guard of Coulommiers, the Municipal Guard of Fontainebleau, the Municipal Guard of Nemours, the Municipal Guard of Montereau, the Municipal Guard of Sens, the Municipal Guard of Joigny, the Municipal Guard of Auxerre, the Municipal Guard of Tonnerre, the Municipal Guard of Avallon, the Municipal Guard of Vezelay, the Municipal Guard of Clamecy, the Municipal Guard of Chateau Chinon, the Municipal Guard of Chateau Landon, the Municipal Guard of Montargis, the Municipal Guard of Gien, the Municipal Guard of Pithiviers, the Municipal Guard of Etampes, the Municipal Guard of Dourdan, the Municipal Guard of Rambouillet, the Municipal Guard of Mantes, the Municipal Guard of Meulan, the Municipal Guard of Pontoise, the Municipal Guard of Montmorency, the Municipal Guard of Argenteuil, the Municipal Guard of St. Denis, the Municipal Guard of Bondy, the Municipal Guard of Pantin, the Municipal Guard of Aubervilliers, the Municipal Guard of Gonesse, the Municipal Guard of Villejuif, the Municipal Guard of Sceaux, the Municipal Guard of Bourg-la-Reine, the Municipal Guard of Chatillon, the Municipal Guard of Meudon, the Municipal Guard of Sevres, the Municipal Guard of Versailles

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1854

The DAILY TIMES, (morning and evening) is issued every day before sunrise, and sent to subscribers in any part of the country, at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies will be sent for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

City Swindling.

We are not sure but the attempt to prevent swindling in the administration of our City government will have to be abandoned. We doubt whether the thing is possible—at all events, for merely human faculties. The ways of swindling seem to be infinite and past finding out. The Comptroller, in his Annual Report, exposes some of them, but even he seems to despair of applying any effectual remedy. Some of his disclosures afford interesting illustrations of the extreme ingenuity with which every precaution to secure economy is *evaded and rendered of no effect*. We can only direct attention to one department at present,—that of *Stationery*.

A large amount of stationery is required every year in the various departments of the City Government. In 1853 the amount used, or at all events paid for, cost about $30,000, and in 1853 it fell but little short of that sum. Of course this was enormous; and proposals were invited from various stationers in the City. A printed form was made out in which *each article wanted* was distinctly specified. Bids were received from *seven* firms, each one sending a sample of each article, with the prices for which it would be furnished. The contract was awarded to Wm. H. ARTHUR & Co., who offered to furnish the articles required at less than *one half* the price of the next lowest bidder, and at about *one ninth* the average of the prices offered by the other six firms. Supposing the same amount of stationery used to be the same as last year, the sum total which it would cost this year under this contract would have been only $2,158; and Messrs. ARTHUR & Co expressly agreed that if any articles were required which were not embraced in the list, they should be furnished at "prices *strictly proportionate* to those specified." So much for the contract. It seemed to be a good one, and if faithfully executed could not fail to secure economy in the use of stationery. Now for the practical working of the thing.

The first thing to be done was to provide for having the precise articles promised, ordered and supplied. The Comptroller issued a circular to the head of each Department, calling his attention to the terms of the contract, asking him to appoint some one person who should order all the stationery needed in his Department, furnishing a list of the articles to be placed conspicuously in each room, and asking that each order might be made out in the exact terms of the contract. These precautions seem to be abundant and sufficient. It would appear to be impossible to swell the expenses greatly, under so favorable a contract, and with such precautions against any evasion of its terms.

Now for the result. The whole cost of stationery *for the year*, ought to have been only $2,156. *For the first six months it was* $13,568! And at the same rate it would be for the year $27,050!!

Now how was this done? The Comptroller explains it. Messrs. ARTHUR and Co. had agreed to furnish "*inkstands as per sample*" for *one cent* each. When the clerk called to procure a supply, the stationer would succeed in inducing him to take inkstands slightly differing from the sample; and as the price of *such* inkstands was not specified, they were charged at whatever price suited the stationer's convenience, ranging from *two* to *three*, and *five*, and even *twelve* dollars! In the same way the stationers had agreed to furnish "*engrossing paper ruled to pattern*" for *one cent* per ream. Upon inquiring it was found that during the year only one ream of that precise pattern had been ordered, in the whole thirty-nine departments—while in every one of them large quantities had been ordered and used for engrossing, identical with the sample except that it weighed a *little less!* And this of course was paid for at the stationer's discretion. The Comptroller in speaking of this matter, says that:

"On calling for a sheet of paper used for engrossing, and comparing it with the sample attached to No. 7, I found the sheet was of the same size, color and quality of the sample, with the single exception that the margin was about *a quarter of an inch wider* on the paper used for engrossing than on the sample of engrossing paper furnished when the contract was made. But besides, moving the margin line a quarter of an inch, the name of the thing was changed: the paper furnished and used in lieu of "engrossing paper," was placed outside of the contract, by being called "*brief paper*," and charged to the City at FIVE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER REAM, instead of one cent, as specified in the contract."

And the same system was pursued in reference to almost every article which Messrs. ARTHUR & Co. had agreed to furnish. Those promised at *low prices* were scarcely ever ordered according to the sample;—while those offered at *high* prices, were almost always ordered in the precise terms of the contract. And that, too, be it observed, although the City Officers ordering it had not been furnished with a list of prices. They must necessarily have derived their information on the subject from the stationers themselves. There was evidently and inevitably some sort of collusion between them.

This glimpse into the mode of supplying stationery gives some clue to the general system by which the City money is so lavishly expended. The contract system merely affords facilities for concealing exorbitant and reckless charges. Bids are made, not to be fulfilled, but to keep the contract out of the hands of other parties.

☞ We publish in another column the Pastoral Letter addressed by the Roman Catholic Bishops of this State, at their Council recently held in this City, to the priests and members of their Church. It touches upon the topics of Education, Catholic and Anti-Catholic newspapers, and other matters which are of deep interest to the existing public situation.

Hospitals, Nurses, Statistics.—The Wounded on the Battle-Field.

In the WELLINGTON dispatches are frequent complaints of the inefficient manner in which, during the Peninsular War of 1809-14, the British Government provided surgical assistance for the troops who were engaged in contest with the forces of NAPOLEON. At that time a great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of "duly qualified" surgeons,—that is, of men who had passed through the whole circle of study then required before a student could obtain his diploma to practice. Surgeons there were, and in abundance, but there was a scarcity of professional men, "duly qualified," according to the regulations of the Horse-Guards in London, to take charge of the health and undertake the treatment of the wounds of the British army. It is notorious, as a matter of history, that while NAPOLEON's medical and surgical staff, from CORVISART and LARREY downwards, was remarkably efficient and numerous, the troops under WELLINGTON were very badly provided for in that respect. Hundreds of volunteers were ready, anxious and able to take themselves, with saws and scalpels, probes and tourniquets, to the seat of war; but such of them as had not "passed the Board," were cavalierly rejected, and though the Horse-Guards maintained its principle, (commissioning no assistant surgeon unless he had regularly "walked the hospitals," and could produce certificates of having attended certain courses of lectures,) the British soldiers who were wounded in battle suffered severely from the short and inefficient supply of surgical aid. There is no reason to doubt the statement, published in the Paris as well as the London journals, that hundreds of the wounded lay about, on the uncovered and unsheltered earth, for four and five days, awaiting their turn with the few surgeons who were in the field, and that many of these died, from utter exhaustion, loss of blood, and want of care, before they could be brought into the tent in which amputations and other operations were performed. When we state that the fullest allowance to an English regiment of one thousand men is never more than one surgeon and two or three assistants, and that, in the present Eastern campaign, the average number of surgeons on active service is only *two* for each regiment, some idea may be formed of the limited supply of a set of officers who form, as it were, a corps of humanity. Add to this, fifteen surgeons attached to the ordnance, and as many more to the artillery department, and the total for the twenty-six thousand British troops of all classes, now in the Eastern campaign, will amount only to *eighty*. Take one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight as the number of the British infantry, and one thousand five hundred and ninety-five of the cavalry, who were wounded at the battle of the Alma, on September 20, and mark how disproportionate the supply of medical assistance. There were three thousand two hundred and sixty-three soldiers wounded, in a battle of less than three hours' continuance, and only eighty surgeons to attend on them. The fact would be incredible, if it were not true.

Add to this that intermittent fever, as well as cholera, was also committing fearful ravages among the British troops. Hundreds of the wounded had perished who, no doubt, might have been saved had there been an adequate supply of surgeons and nurses. Hundreds more, from the utter hopelessness of attending to them, were sent off to Constantinople, to run the chance of such treatment as the hospitals in that city could give them. All this is most disheartening to the army who witness and experience it, and disgraceful to the Government which has permitted it.

The English journals, which communicate this state of things, also comment upon it, and with deserved severity. The strongest public censure which the British Government could receive, (next to a formal vote of censure by Parliament,) was to be found in the fact that, in a few days after attention was drawn to it, a National Subscription was liberally commenced, to be applied to the relief of the British sick and wounded in the East—private sympathy thus undertaking to perform what had been neglected by departmental lack of provision. It is added that the great want appears not to be of medical requirements, but of medical men. We are told that

"Hundreds of qualified persons are ready to offer their services as temporary attachés to the medical staff, but the absurd 'red-tape' requirements of the military boards prevent them. For example, hospital students skilled in 'dressing' and in the minor operations of surgery, are ineligible unless they have completed a prescribed routine of studies in *logic!* and others recommended as skillful with the knife are refused admittance into the fleet unless they have completed two full courses of *midwifery*."

Comment upon fatuity like this is quite unnecessary. The case nearest in point is that of the King of Spain, who suffered from the inconvenience of sitting too close to a great fire. Etiquette prohibited him from moving back his chair or quitting it, without assistance from some particular official. It happened that this functionary was not at hand when his services were required. It would have violated all rule for anything to be done without *his* assistance. So, the poor monarch had to remain by the fire until he was half-roasted, and when he was duly removed, on the absent official's return, he was so ill, from the effects of the fire, that he took to his bed and died. Just so with the sick and wounded soldiers in the East. The regular surgeons are not sufficiently numerous for the service, and military etiquette prevents the acceptance of aid from others, who are sufficiently skilled in the cure of diseases and the treatment of wounds, but are not vouched for or vouchable as sufficiently posted up in—logic and midwifery!

Lord RAGLAN, (who was Military Secretary to "the Duke" from 1810 to 1814,) will have to follow the example, we suspect, which was set in Spain and Portugal. When WELLINGTON found himself embarrassed by want of adequate surgical and medical aid, he hesitated not to avail himself of that which presented itself. There were scores upon scores of young men, who, indeed, had not the *pro formâ* qualifications required by the Medical Board in London, but who, fresh from their studies, were well able to assist and relieve the sick and wounded. They thronged to the Peninsula as soon as it was known that such aid as they could give would be appreciated and accepted. WELLINGTON admitted them as volunteers, kept a sharp eye upon their professional and personal ability and conduct, and eventually gave to a great majority of them appointments as Hospital Assistants, which the home authorities eventually were compelled to acknowledge. Most of these men, (who afterwards graduated as regular practitioners,) became very eminent surgeons. Lord RAGLAN, if he wants a supply of surgeons, (and 20 among an army of 26,000 men is a most disproportionate allowance,) will do well to use such materials as he can find at hand. Let it once be known that efficient aid will be accepted—even if it want the sanction of a diploma from the College of Surgeons—and he will have hundreds of Æsculapian volunteers, American as well as European, who will be happy to wield the lancet after the belligerents have used the lance. As for the Army Medical Board, it seems quite suitable that such a collection of old women (in men's nether garments,) should insist on military surgeons being acquainted with *midwifery*. *But what connection this red-taped "Board" can have, even remotely, with logic*, is a great deal more than any one can pretend to know.

Mr. Ullmann's Birthplace.

We have received a great number of communications concerning the vexed question of Mr. ULLMANN's birthplace. We must decline publishing them, partly because none of them throw any light whatever on the subject, and partly because we probably fail to appreciate at its true value the importance of this great question as an issue in the pending canvass. It is true that the party which has made him its candidate is generally supposed to be particularly hostile to placing persons not born upon our soil in office; and those who belong to that party, and are devoted to that principle, may naturally feel some considerable anxiety to escape the rather ridiculous position in which voting for a candidate of foreign birth would place them. But this is their affair—one which they will probably settle for themselves, in the privacy of their own domestic Counsels. But it does not seem to us a matter in which the world at large is greatly interested.

We supposed, indeed, that the question had been already settled by the certificates which we published some days since from Wilmington, Delaware; but the contest, on the contrary, only seems to rage the fiercer since their appearance. It is now alleged that although Mr. ULLMANN, *was christened* at Wilmington, he was born in Calcutta where his father died. The certificates in question, however, are very explicit in asserting both that he was born, and that his father died, in Wilmington.

If we supposed the election in this State was likely to turn on this issue, we might consider it our duty as journalists to give special attention to its elucidation. But we cannot help thinking that the people of New-York feel a good deal more interest in some other matters that will enlist their action than they do in this. The great issue, growing out of the action of the Administration in the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—the greatest and most important act of the last ten years,—will be very likely to have a good deal more weight with the four hundred thousand voters of this State, than the contesting claims of Calcutta and Wilmington. We are aware of the ease with which public attention is often diverted from the most important topics, by very trivial and ridiculous excitements:—but we can scarcely believe that in the discharge of so responsible a duty as that of electing, under the existing circumstances of the country, State officers and Members of Congress, the question of Mr. ULLMANN's birthplace—or, indeed, any question concerning Mr. ULLMANN—will influence the action of the great body of the people.

We hope these reasons for declining to open our columns to the discussion will be deemed satisfactory by those who have favored us with their views upon the subject.

The Crystal Palace Closed.

The Crystal Palace has closed. Its last day was a dirty, muddy, sloppy, rainy and unseasonable one. Its opening day, we remember, though it wet the President to the skin, and drenched a great multitude of the unwashed, and of those whose outer adornments were not made to wash, was yet a fine one. The promise of that day, we are led to believe, has been more than simply fulfilled. The rush to see the Palace and its contents was soon over. With the close of the first season, the few who had failed to visit it got over their shamefacedness on making their confessions, and since then any enthusiasm concerning it has been manifested only in spasms, and upon occasions, quite widely apart. Still, it has done a noble work. It has given a new impulse to the industrial arts—enabled the public to become familiar with the products of distant climes, which but for its mediumship, would have remained curiosities for many a year to come—furnished a gallery of statuary, whose classical forms still linger in the memory, having moulded the taste and inspired a love for such productions of genius in thousands who otherwise would have perished, utterly indifferent to statuary, and "down on all chiseling" that does not help build houses. In a thousand other ways the New-York Exhibition has done good. It has preached a glorious sermon on Work. It has shown crowds of the workers the best tools to work with. It has brought the workers in the roughest and in the most delicate departments of labor into harmony, and shown each how dignified, and ennobling, and essential to high human development is the other. We should have rejoiced could it have been made a permanent institution. But the Fates and the state of its stock were against that, and now the stiles that counted the admittances that we used to chronicle each morning so carefully, will turn no more to admit the multitude under its beautiful dome, and into the naves and aisles, forever. Gone, its memorials will be treasured. Its history will be cherished, and the papers, books, pictures that represent its dreams sometimes will be more than ever prized. In this connection we cannot omit to congratulate ourselves and the public upon the fact, that in the *Illustrated Catalogue*, published by Mr. PUTNAM, we have its worthy representative and memorial.

The Graham Verdict.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* makes the following comment on a remark in the Baltimore *American*, to the effect that a new trial, in the case of Dr. GRAHAM, would probably result less favorably for him than the one already had:

Our Baltimore cotemporary is a sad counselor. Here is a man charged with murder. He is acquitted of the charge, as he ought to have been, for no *murder could* have been committed under the circumstances, according to the definition of the law. The parties were strangers, *therefore* there could have been no malice. The unfortunate occurrence was over in a moment, *therefore* there could have been no premeditation. The Jury acquitted him even of manslaughter in the first degree, and brought him in guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. This verdict is thought to be mild by some of our Northern cotemporaries. Not so think we. We think it a hard verdict—a verdict that would not have been given under other circumstances, and which we hope, with all our heart, will be reversed by a future Jury, the members of which will bear in mind all the facts, and not forget that law *should be tempered with mercy*—that *the time will come when we will all need forgiveness* before a tribunal from which there is no appeal, in a much greater degree than Dr. GRAHAM asks justice and mercy from the tribunals and people of New-York. The sufferings he has undergone have more than expiated the offence—more than atoned for the misfortunes he has been the unhappy means of bringing upon others unknown to him, and upon himself and family—and himself and family are more to be commiserated than any others. Had he ten thousand lives to give, he would give them all could he undo what has been done. The law, as we understand it, asks not for vengeance—only justice, in which mercy shall constitute a large ingredient. If the defendant in this case has not suffered more than justice and mercy require, a hundred fold, then are we much mistaken.

Dr. GRAHAM has a very large circle of personal and professional friends in New-Orleans, and we are not surprised at the general dissatisfaction felt in that city at the verdict rendered against him. Nothing short of a full acquittal could have been received there with acquiescence. But no one can read the *Bulletin's* article without feeling that this sentiment grows rather out of a personal regard for Dr. G. than a conviction that the *facts* and the law would have justified any lighter verdict than the one returned. The *Bulletin's* reasoning against the existence of legal malice and premeditation, will not stand the test of examination for a moment;—nor have the sufferings and regrets of Dr. G. anything whatever to do with the case. We submit to the *Bulletin* whether it would not be more in accordance with justice, and with the duty a public journal owes to public morals, to attribute the wretchedness and disgrace in which Dr. G. has involved himself, to his own misconduct—to his own violation,—rash and unthinking it may have been, but none the less clear in its character and dangerous in its tendency,—of those laws which morality and the peace of society require, rather than to those legal tribunals to which he, in common with every other citizen, must be held accountable.

Amusements.

NIBLO's GARDEN.—The "BATEMAN Children" are still here, but we are sorry to say they do not attract the audiences their merits deserve. Last evening a new drama in three acts, called "Young America," was repeated for the second time. It is founded on the Hague street incident—a newsboy crushed beneath the fallen ruins. As a vehicle for the extraordinary talent of these children—particularly of that charming actress ELLEN BATEMAN—it is an acceptable addition to the present *repertoire*. The incident itself is deeply pathetic, and the final situation impressive in the highest degree. The acting of the children defies criticism. It is as surpassingly good as it is peculiar.

Some of the dialogue is sprightly, and altogether the drama is likely to prove a success. Every one should see ELLEN BATEMAN as the Newsboy.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON commenced an engagement here on Monday evening, and on her second appearance last night, attracted a large audience. This lady is, without any exception, the most charming comedienne on the American stage. The *abandon* and fascination of her style, her voice, her manner, must be seen to be understood and appreciated.

We were able to see the "Young Actress" only. In this Miss ROBERTSON is well known. Her vivacity and exquisite vocalization make it at all times acceptable. Where such versatility of unquestionable talent is displayed, an audience must be pleased.

MR. LEFFINGWELL, as an *Eminent Tragedian*, displayed a capacity for comic acting which has lain dormant too long. In his imitations of the grandiose style of a singularly "eminent tragedian," he was perfectly irresistible, and convulsed the house repeatedly.

Miss MARKHAM, who, it will be remembered, made a highly successful *début* at the Metropolitan Theatre, a short time since, is now performing in Albany, at the Museum. Judging from the critics of that goodly city, she has created a *furore*.

Another Fatal Affray.

About 6 o'clock on Monday evening a terrible affray occurred at the sailors' boarding-house of CHARLES CAMPBELL, No. 101 James-street, between two seamen lodging there, named WILLIAM MATTHEWS and WILLIAM TEBE. After a prolonged dispute, MATTHEWS became so much exasperated that he drew a dirk or clasp knife and stabbed TEBE in the left breast, inflicting a horrid wound, from which the blood flowed profusely. Several who were in the house at the time rushed in to separate the combatants, when they saw MATTHEWS flourishing the knife, but were too late to prevent its being used. TEBE immediately sank to the floor in a state of insensibility. A physician was called, who advised his immediate removal to the New-York Hospital, which was done, but the unfortunate man died before reaching there. The alarm which was given brought Officer MCSWEENEY, of the Fourth Ward, to the place, who promptly arrested MATTHEWS and took him to the station-house, where he was detained to await the Coroner's inquest, which was held yesterday. The principal witness sworn was a seaman, named SINCLAIR, of the ship *Jeremiah Thompson*.

TESTIMONY.

Richard Sinclair, being sworn, said: I am a seaman; I board with Charles Campbell at No. 101 James-street; I arrived here from Jacksonville, Florida, on the 7th day of this month; I have boarded with Mr. Cameron since; I think the prisoner came to Mr. Cameron's to board on last Thursday; I never, to my knowledge, saw him before; I do not know his name; he went by the name of "Bill;" I have not been intimate with him at any time; I think the prisoner and deceased have been intoxicated almost every day since they came to Cameron's; the deceased came at the same time with the prisoner; they are both seamen, and I believe arrived here in the same ship together; they both seemed good natured men when sober, but were quarrelsome when drunk; I do not know of their having quarreled with each other before last evening; about 7 o'clock last evening I was in the third story back room dressing myself to go to the theatre; on coming down stairs I heard loud words in the street opposite the east door; the street, or half door, was shut at the time; I saw Mr. Cameron and several of the boarders run towards this door; I ran after them; the deceased and the prisoner were scuffling on the sidewalk; they had hold of each other; but I did not see either of them strike the other; the prisoner threw the deceased down on his hands and knees; he fell in the street gutter; while the deceased was in this position, the prisoner put his foot on his back or neck, and tried to push him down to the ground, and while in the act of doing so, the deceased said "Hold off till I get my coat off;" the prisoner took his foot off the deceased, the deceased got up and took off his coat, and they both then ran towards the prisoner; Cameron ran between them; after the prisoner escaped the deceased by the sword, as I supposed, he drew the head of deceased up toward him as if to whisper to him; on this the deceased struck the prisoner with his elevated hand or fist three times; he struck him on the left side of his face. Mrs. Cameron came up at this time took hold of deceased and set him down in a chair; the prisoner at this time was standing where he was when he first came in the room; when in this situation the deceased called the prisoner a liar, but I don't know what it was about; after this the deceased got up and went towards the prisoner as if to strike him; Mr. Cameron went up to them, and tried to separate them, but was unable to do so; the deceased did not strike the prisoner at the time; or he did so, I did not see it; while Mr. Cameron was trying to keep them separated, the prisoner drew a *dirk or bowie knife*; he held the knife open and in his right hand; this is the first time I saw the knife; the knife now shown me is the knife; at the time the prisoner drew the knife I should think he was standing about eighteen inches from the deceased; the prisoner had the knife raised in his right hand; I think the prisoner had hold of the deceased by the arm or collar at the time I saw the left hand; when the deceased first saw the knife in the hands of the prisoner, he tried to get away, but seemed unable to do so; the deceased was a little the largest man; he seemed unable to get away from the prisoner; after which he attempted to get the knife from him, when the prisoner struck a blow at the deceased with the knife; this first wounded Mr. Cameron in his right hand; Mr. Cameron was trying to separate them at this time when Mr. Cameron got struck in his hand he turned away from them, and went towards the door leading to the hall, saying his hand was cut; the prisoner and deceased then had hold of each other; the deceased seemed trying to get away from the prisoner, and the prisoner seemed holding on to the deceased; there were several of the boarders standing around at the time; they were close together, and fired each other at the time; while in this position, I saw the prisoner make two more stabs at the deceased with the knife; he continued to hold the knife in his right hand as before.

Q.—Did the blows seem to take effect in the breast of deceased? A.—They did! [Mr. Edmund Hastman, counsel for the prisoner, took exceptions to the question.] The blows were struck towards the breast of the deceased; I am not certain that they took effect; the blows were struck with his right hand; he held the one knife by the handle, and the point of the blade descended downwards towards the chest of the deceased; I then went out after officers; I was gone about two minutes; I returned with two officers; the deceased was then lying on the bar-room floor, bleeding from a wound in the left breast; I think he was insensible; the prisoner was sitting in a chair in the back end of the bar-room.

Cross-examined by counsel for Prisoner.—I did not see the prisoner offer to strike the deceased up to the time I saw him strike the blows with the knife; the deceased was very violent towards the prisoner; the deceased struck the prisoner three times after entering the barroom; the prisoner did not offer to strike back; the blows were struck violently, with all his force; the prisoner seemed to want to avoid an encounter with the deceased up to this time.

Direct examination resumed.—I don't know whether the prisoner had a black or bruised eye previous to this encounter, or not.

Cross-examination resumed.—If the prisoner had a black eye previous to this encounter I think I should have noticed it; the deceased was much intoxicated at the time; he was abusive in his language and gesture towards the prisoner; the prisoner was intoxicated, but not abusive.

Several other witnesses were sworn, but merely corroborated the above. The Jury rendered a verdict of murder against MATTHEWS, and he was committed to await an examination.

The Crystal Palace Closed.

The "Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations" came to an end last night. The Palace was illuminated during the evening, and DODWORTH's Band was in attendance. The number of visitors during the day and evening was unusually large.

To-day preparations will be commenced for removing the articles that are not for sale; and early next week Messrs. WATERBURY & DYER, the auctioneers, will commence their regular sales at auction, within the Palace, of any and all goods which may be entrusted to them by exhibitors for that purpose.

During the interval between the 1st of November and the termination of the sales, visitors are to be admitted, we learn, at 12½ cents each. Indeed, it will afford attraction enough for 12½ cents for thirty or forty days yet.

The fine collection of Sculpture and the Gallery of Paintings will remain till the last, and will be well worth a long journey to see and study. But few of the foreign contributions will be removed for the present.

The exhibitors very generally express a wish for the continuance of the Exhibition, and it is not at all improbable that it may be rejuvenated the coming Spring, in which event the American Department, at least, will be greatly augmented, and rendered, if possible, more attractive.

The Late Trip of the Pacific—The Passengers to Captain Nye.

BAY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 30, 1854.

To Capt. C. NYE, U. S. steamer *Pacific*:

Dear Sir: As we approach the termination of our voyage, the undersigned, passengers in the *Pacific*, cannot deny themselves the gratification of expressing, ere they take leave of you, their sincere thanks. Throughout our more than usually tempestuous passage, we have had constant occasion to feel how much we have been indebted to your unwearied attention, vigilance and care, to the noble vessel that has borne us so swiftly and safely across the Atlantic under your skillful guidance. Nor have we ceased to feel at every moment of the voyage, with what security we might rely, in any emergency, on your promptness, resources and skill. We shall also always gratefully remember the many personal attentions we have received at your hands.

In respectfully bidding you adieu we beg you to believe us your obliged passengers and constant well-wishers:

Henry D. Gilpin of Pennsylvania.
John Ballinger, M. D.
B. St. Davis, Mississippi.
A. Dudley Mann.
D. Jay Brown, Washington.
Mrs. D. Jay Brown, Washington,
Alfred S. Allyn.
William O. Comstock, New-York.
J. B. Varnum.
A. Mitzenberger.
Edward Taylor, Philadelphia.
William Elbert Evans, Philadelphia.
Samuel P. Duncan, Louisiana.
William Z. Curtis, New-York.
Charles D. Georgette, Philadelphia.
Edward Clement, Philadelphia.
Samuel Hicks, New-York.
Duncan N. Herman, New-Orleans.
William H. Lowry, New-York.
R. Smith Clark, New-York.
Henry Syme, New-York.
E. Hutchinson, Sonora, Cal.
Joseph F. Mason, Virginia.
P. Thompson, Jr., Philadelphia.
Thomas Baker, New-York.
M. Tobin, England.
James Napier, New-York.
Emst M. Sunnyer, New-York.
R. L. Schaeffelin, New-York.
H. B. Gourjeon, New-York.
Washington Jackson, Jr., New-Orleans.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PASSENGERS.

Passed unanimously and enthusiastically.

Resolved, That we cannot, in separating, refrain from an expression of our unqualified admiration of the masterly ability and unremitting vigilance displayed by Capt NYE during the tempestuous passage which we are just terminating.

Resolved, That as a skillful navigator and careful, energetic commander, we believe Capt. NYE, from the evidence with which we have been furnished in one of the most terrific gales ever encountered, and otherwise, never had a superior as a commander on any ocean, while the majestic and powerful *Pacific*, perfectly officered throughout, is in all respects worthy of him.

Resolved, That we have read with minor amusement, as we have with emotions of indignation, the editorial articles of the *Times*, *Chronicle*, and other newspapers of London, relative to the deplorable loss of the steamship *Arctic*, in which a sort of feminine desire to manifested to create prejudice adverse to American capacity for ocean steam navigation.

Resolved, That the British public, in view of the long list of English steamers which have been lost in one way or another, (we will not say by careless, incompetent commanders,) would be mean to a degree, degrading to humanity, if it were capable of sympathizing in the opinions and views uttered by the journals referred to.

Resolved, That while the citizens of the United States make no boast of superiority in ocean steamer or passage navigation, the history of their commercial marine—a marine which now moves about one-half the products of the world from port to port—leaves them nothing to apprehend from rivals, while they will assuredly never endeavor to make contest of rapidity, or of casualties, however sad, or by whatever negligence occurring, which may befall seamen who aspire to steam supremacy on the high seas.

Resolved, That our estimate of the value of the Collins line of steamers is increased by the disgraceful attempt made through such agencies as the London press to impair its character, and that we are anxious to see it triumphantly sustained by our countrymen as a national enterprise of the first importance, since upon its ruins an anti-American mail and passenger-carrying monopoly between the two hemispheres—aided by a measure between the two hemispheres—aided by a measure of foreign Governments, to the amount of $1,200,000 per annum—would inevitably be established, to the infinite injury and shame of our own country.

(Signed)

JOHN BELLINGER, M. D., South Carolina, Chairman.
S. M. DAVIS, Louisiana, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MRS. BUKEAI KOSSUTH HAVING MADE A considerable addition to her stock of Millinery goods, would invite the ladies of the State to call and examine them. She has on hand

Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Mantle Ornaments,
Colored Ostrich, Black Ostrich,
Ostrich Clusters, Velvet Applications,
Velvet ribbons of most fashionable Lasts,
Elegant Velvets and Velveteens for patterns,
Three ribbon crapes Bonnets,
Fine Azzole hearts and Mantle Ornaments,
French flowers,
Head dresses,
Silks and Satins.

All which she will sell as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, at her rooms, No. 126 6th-st., first door west of Broadway.

N. B.—Head dresses, chemisettes and sleeves made to order.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the newest large auction sales, now selling for less than cost and importation.

New styles velvet, 5s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 3s. to 4s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 4s. to 5s. per yard.
New styles 3-ply, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 2s. to 2s. per yard.
Ingrain, 1s. to 1s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 450 Broadway, near Grand-st., over the store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESBLER'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this great specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depôt has been opened at No. 201 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESBLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESBLER, Agent, No. 201 Broadway.

UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES.—Those in want of these articles should call and examine the assortment offered at No. 196 Bowery. The

THREE-THREADED GOODS,

manufactured by the undersigned, deserve a trial, elastic, durable, unshrinkable and cheap.

A. RAWKIN & CO., Hose.

NEWCOMB HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM ALABAMA IN FAVOR of Dr. HOOFLAND'S concentrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, the greatest known remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, &c. &c.

DICKSON & GREEN, Alexandria, Ala., Sept. 20, 1853, say: "We have taken pleasure in introducing your German Bitters and we find it to be a very valuable medicine."

C. A. ROBINSON, collector, Ala., Jan. 20, 1854, said: "Your medicines must eventually have a large sale; all those who used it in the Fall liked it very much. The people have been much in need of a good tonic, after the fevers and the effects the sale of your valuable Bitters and will until it becomes known."

C. FOWLER, Cahaba, Ala., Jan. 1, 1854, said: "The Bitters are selling well, and I think they will continue so, as they give good satisfaction to those who have used them."

Dr H P LEONARD, Fayette, C. H., Ala., Jan. 18, '54, said: "Your Bitters have done wonders in this section. A youth, a son of Col. B. Hubbert, Esq., of this county, had been for several months under the care of the practitioners without relief, and the case reported doubtful, and the young man although scarcely able to get about, commenced with the Bitters. He found so much relief from the first bottle, he continued to take until a complete cure was effected. He is now perfectly well and stout."

These Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing great advantage over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale by Agents in New-York by E. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; HAVILAND, HANRAN & PISLEY, No. 39 Wayne-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 169 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 57 Beekman-st.; OLCOTT, MCKESSON & RING, No. 127 Maiden-lane. Bye HAYES, Brooklyn, and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26, 1854.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 AND 146 WATER-ST., N. Y.—GENTS: Our city was last evening visited with the most destructive fire ever in existence, and you may well think we felt interested in access to know the result of the fate of those of your safes in the fire. We need hardly tell you, gentlemen out of the fiery ordeal triumphant over all others. Immediately under Anderson's office was four or five of tow of tallow, and of course made the hottest kind of fire; and in another flash of power, in the same building was one 1000 lb. safe. Both of these, &c., all of which came out in perfect order, after lying in the ruins ten hours. All that have seen the effects of the fire on the different kinds of Safes, are satisfied of the superiority of your "Rich's improvement on Wilder's Patent Safe." Yours respectfully, MORLEY & RAYMOLDS.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—HORACE WATERS' improved Pianos having greater power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, than any other pianos in the United States. 7 Octave, Cabinet Organ Pianos, with two banks of keys, with the Æolian, with iron frames and circular scales, Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.) & D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices—$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $100, $125, &c. to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented but a short time, if for sold will be sold at one-third less than cost. Warranted for six years. A large discount made for cash. To suit some purchasers, part city payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW STYLES OF BONNETS AND NEW STYLES OF PRICES.—Let those who appreciate the latest fashions with extravagant charges, call at the establishment of MRS. WILDE, No. 250 (late 98) 8th-st. There will there find all the newest styles of French Bonnets selling at cost prices, and superb Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, and all kinds of Millinery Materials, at the same tempting rates. Parents, of course can be realized under such circumstances, for the object of the ladies engaged in the establishment of charging his work-women, and he therefore offers unprecedented bargains for cash, in order to commence a run, or rather a rush, of custom, which will keep them fully employed. The experiment thus far, exceeds sanguine.

R. T. WILDE, Nos. 250 and 98 John-st.

DRY GOODS TO SUIT THE TIMES.—WE WILL open THIS MORNING two cases Merinos at 8d., sold 8s. worth 1s. and 10s.; three cases of real French Merinos, 2s. per yard, worth 3s.; two do. Plaid Cashmeres at 2s., worth 3s.; five do Plaid Merinos, 2s., worth 3s.; four do Delaines from 1s. to 2s.; ladies' best Kid Gloves 4s., worth 5s.; cents do 5s., worth 7s.; rich Full Embroideries less than their cost, and Silks, Shawls, Mourning Goods, Linens, Flannels, Quilts, Lace Curtains, &c., equally cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY.—LAST OF THE BEAUTIful Lots on the Building Lots. There are building lots with 100 fronts, will be divided among subscribers on the 1st of November, 1854 $15 secures four building lots, 25 by 100 ft. or a farm of from 5 to 20 acres. Hundreds are living in unhealthy apartments, and paying all their earnings for rent, who may now secure a delightful home and be their own landlord. Offer at once to CHARLES WOOD, No. 289 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AT GERIN'S BAZAAR.—The assortment of French Shoes for ladies and children at the Bazaar has just been replenished with importations suitable for the Fall, and including various novel styles of Fancy Slippers, Gaiters, &c., as well as the more serviceable article for ordinary wear. The prices will be found unusually moderate.

GERIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, 36 Nicholas Hotel.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons place them far in advance of any other make of instrument. They are free from the usual temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, class or lodge rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

POWDER-PROOF LOCKS—THEIR VALUE.—THE office of Mr. John Freeman coal dealer, No. 236 West 26th-st., was entered on the night of the 22d October, 1854, by breaking through the door. All the valuable books and papers were sec

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127,

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

MEDICAL.

RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen—Weekly business of the Board—Bonds to the Schuylkill Navigation Company—Other business.

The Councilmen are not extravagant in their public expenditures. They were every-day before. They met in the Board Room at 4 o'clock, and have not a cent wherewith to pay, nor to speak the expressions of the United Assembling matters of the present year. They met nights resolved to ask the Commissioners an additional appropriation of $150,000 in addition to the $457,150 which they have already had on the most liberal scale for the present year. The Commissioners were not disposed to grant the request. The Councilmen were not disposed to make it. Then they resolved to ask the Legislature to pay, not to grant it. Then they resolved to ask the Legislature to pay, not to grant it. Then they resolved to ask the Legislature to pay, not to grant